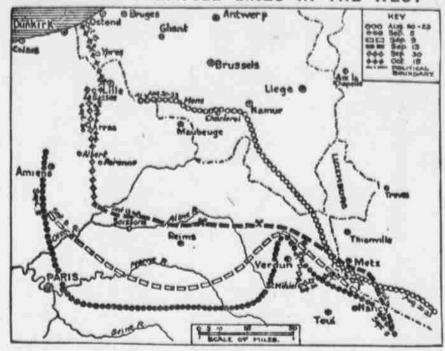
THE GREAT BATTLE LINES IN THE WEST



The first general engagement in the West, sometimes known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi, started August 20 and resulted in the defeat of the French and British. They retreated south of the Marne, where the second general engagement started September 5. The line of this date on the map shows the armics' positions just before the battle.

The German right wing was broken up and forced back, bringing about a retirement of the whole line. The German positions on September 9, in the midst of their retreat, are shown on the map by a series of light rectangles, while a row of darkened rectangles indicates the carefully prepared trench line of the Aisne where they stopped and were attacked by the allies September 13.

her 13.

Both sides now extended their lines toward the coast. Light squares show the approximate position assumed September 30. By October 15 the slege line was complete from the Alps to the sea.

The line of September 30 also shows the Germans' great drive into the French line across the Meuse at St. Mibiel. Crossed swords mark the spots of the entrenched slege line where the greatest struggles have taken place since October 15.

of Ypres, when the Germans suffered

enormous losses in attempts to break

through the line in Flanders and reach

Calais. They succeeded in pushing

back the allies only a little and the

invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks

The Germans in September had per-

the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while

the French had taken the offensive

combats and mine and counter-mine. The fooding of the River Aisne

from winter snows gave the Germans

a chance to entrap the French troops

on the north side of that river in the

vicinity of Solssons for a considerable

distance and kill or capture most of

Take Offensive In Spring.

In the Vosges the dominating height

The salient of St. Mihiel was also

subjected to tremendous French pres-

sure on both "legs." The French suc-

ceeded in gaining a little ground, but

the Germans, despite the apparent

weakness of the sharp wedge they had

driven into the French line, could not

be dislodged and later succeeded in re-

gaining some of the territory they had

mous losses and at Neuve Chapelle

bungled affairs to the extent of shell-

ing their own men who had taken Ger-

man trenches. In other cases they

left gallant little parties lodged in

enemy's trenches without supports to

The next development was the un-

expected use of poisonous gas fumes

by the Germans in attacks just north

of Ypres. With this novel weapon

they succeeded in taking several small

villages and more than compensating

for the British gains south of Ypres.

The losses of the French, Canadians

and British were severe, but they suc-

ceeded in stemming the German on-

slaught effectively a few miles back

Begin Series of Attacks,

The German line makes a salient at

Soissons, though not such a pro-

nounced one as at St. Mibiel. The

French now began a series of at-

tacks on the upper side of this salient,

to the north of Arras. Expending hun-

dreds of thousands of shells, they time

and again blasted away the barbed

wire entanglements and concrete

trenches, held by Crown Prince Rup-

precht of Bavaria's men, and then

charged across the desolate ground for

The fighting centered about the su-

gar refinery of Souchez and the great

German work called the Labyrinth.

Fighting went on in cellars and tun-

nels below the earth and the casual-

ties were heavy. The French bent the

German line and captured the Laby-

rinth, but whether the gains justified

their sacrifice in human life is ques-

In July, Crown Prince Frederick

William's army attacked in the Ar-

gonne forest, west of Verdun, and

succeeded in gaining several hundred

yards of shattered woodland and cap-

turing several thousand Frenchmen.

mans were re-enforcing for another

great drive toward Calais or Paris.

but the Teutonic campaign in the

West continued to wait upon the

There were rumors that the Ger-

from their former position.

and retaken several times in sanguin-

them (January 14).

lost.

be annihilated.

slight gains.

joint of the German armor.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was made up of finally induced them to desist and standing, swift moves. On September | send re-enforcements to Russia. 12. after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions formed the feat of pushing a salient along the Alsne river. The ten and a into the French line south of Verdun. half months since then have seen a which terminated on the west bank of long deadlock.

The battle line of the Alsne and the Oise quickly extended northeast to the | with, some success in Champagne at sea. Fighting has been continuous, about the same time. with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at lar siege warfare, with heavy artillery one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxemburg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Einem attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and Chent.

First Big Engagement.

Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place ary charges and finally remained in the This is generally known as the battle hands of the French. of Mons-Charlerol (about August 20-28), but at the same time there was tevere fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vosges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with temporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the

French and English. While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the French were obliged to fall back rapldly to the line of the River Marne.

On the left the French had withfrawn to below Paris and the westernmost German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurled on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris.

The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right. At the same time the movement on the east end of the German line was accelerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woevre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of tionable. the Belgian army retreated along the sea coast and the Germans in a final rush reached Ostend (October 15).

Line Extended to the Sea. The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille. while the ailies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and

From October 16 to November 10 crushing of the much weaker enemy was fought the desperate first battle in Poland.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting eraft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits. The merchant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dollars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere. At the same time the German submarines have inflicted enormous losses of allied shipping.

While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly necudate summary of the number of craft which have been destroyed:

Enten	te A	llies	
	Brit-		Rus
	ish	Frenc	h sian
Battleships .	.10	2	4.1
Cruisers	.12	1	2
Submarines .	. 4	3	
Auxil. cruiser	8 5	**	1
Gunboats, de stroyers, an			
torpedo boat	B 4	6	2
Total Japan	lese	and	Italian
losses, seven	ves	sels (of all

8	Teutonic Allies.	
8	Ger-	Aus
ŏ	many	trh
8	Battleships 1	363
ŏ	Cruisers	- 1
8	Submarines 9	. 1
ğ	Auxiliary cruisers19	
8	Gunboats, destroyers,	
8	and torpedo boats 20	- 1
8	Total Turkish losses of	ves
2	sels of all classes, four,	
8	Total tonnage en-	
8	Germany Battleships	6,770

Q classes.

of Total tonnage. Teutonic allies224,746 For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regu-

BIG EVENTS IN FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR

June 28-Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian ansassins.

August 1—Germany declares war on

August 2—German forces enter Luxem-burg. Germany demands passage through Belgium. With the spring, the French and August 5-England announces state of war with Germany English attempted to take the offensive

August 7-French invade southern Alat several points. Always preparing nuce. ugust 8—British troops land in France and Belgium. the way with tens or hundreds of thoushands of shells, they tried joint after August 11—Germans pass Liege forts. August 12—England and France de-

clare war on Austria.

August 15-Austrians invade Serbia in force. force.
August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbian of Hartmannsweilerkopf was taken between Serbians and Austrians the Jadar, enling in Austrian

rout.
August 20—Germans enter Brassels.
August 25—Germans enter Namur and
attack Mons. Austria aunounces victory over Russians at Krasulk. Japan
declares war.

August 24-British begin retreat from August 25-French evacuate Muelhau-August 27-Louvain burned by Ger-August 28-Battle off Helgoland, sev-

eral German warships sunk.
August 20—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
September 3—Russians occupy Lem-

The British also reported "victories" berg.
September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated at Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60, in Flanders. Whether these should be and retreat begins. September 7-Manbeuge falls. September 12-German retreat balts on accounted successes for the allies is doubtful. The British suffered enor-

20 - Germans bombard September 20 — Germans bombar Reims and injure the famous cathe drai. October 9-Antwerp occupied by the

Germans.
October 12—Beer revolt starts.
October 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Vistula.
October 15—Ostend occupied by the

October 19-First battle of Ypres begins.
October 24—Ten days' battle before
Warsaw ends in German retirement.
October 27—Russians reoccupy Lods
and Radom. October 29-Turkey begins war on Rus-

November 3-German squadron bombards British const.

November 5—Dardabelles forts bom-barded. ovember 6-Tsingtau surrenders. ovember 12-Russians defeated at

November 12—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno. November 15—Russians defeated at Vlotslavek. evember 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced. December 2—Austrians occupy Bel-

mber 5-Serbians defeat Austrians In three days' battle.

December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

December 15—Austrians evacuate Bel-

grade.

December 16—German cruisers hom-hard Senrborough and Hartlepool, 150 civillans killed.

December 20-26—Severe fighting on the January 3, 1915—French advance across Alsne north of Solssons. January 14—French driven back across Atsne river.

Alsne river. January 24-Naval buttle in North sea. German armored cruiser Bluecher January 30-Russians occupy Tabriz.

went of Waranw. ry S—Beginning of battle to Prussia, ending in Russian de-February 18-German formul submu-rine "blockade" on Great Britain begins. February 24—Russians driven from

Bukowina.

Bukowina.

March 10—British make advance at
Neuve Chapelle.

March 21—Zeppelins bombard Paris.

March 22—Surrender of Przemysl to Russians. arch 31—Russians penetrate Dukin pass and enter Hungary. April 6—French begins violent attacks Milhiel salient. 14-Russians at Sztropko, 20 miles inside Hungary.

April 18-Russians evacuate Targow. April 22-Second battle of Ypres begins. pril 25—Allies leave Gallipoli penin-suls. suffering fearful losses. pril 25—Allies announce recapture of Licerne liet Sas and Hartmannawelle-Kopf.

000 Russian prisoners in west Gali-cia and seizure of three villages nead-Russians fall back from Dukl: May 7-Berlin reports capture of Tur-

new with many Russian prisoners.
Iny S-German submarine sinks the
Lusitania, more than 1,150 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carputhians.
Iny D-Germans capture Libau Haltle

12-French enpiure Ceremony. north of Arras, at great cost.

May 14—American first submarine note made public. May 24-Italy declares war on Aus-

May 24—Italy declares war on austria.

May 28—Italians invade Austria.

May 29—Italians take Gredno. Russians check Germans at Sienawa.

May 31—First German note on submarine reaches Washington, Zeppelins deep hombs in London. drop bombs in London, June 3-Przemysł fulls to Austro-Ger-

mans.

June 19—Germans capture Stanisian.

June 11—Second U. S. submarine note
to Germany made public. Italians
take Monfaiceue.

June 12—Italians take Gradiscs.

June 19—Austro-Germans occupy Tor-

nogrod. June 22—French take Metzeral. June 23-French announce occupation of the "Labyrinth," north of Arras. June 24-Austro-Germans capture Lem-

June 28—Austrians cross the Dutester at Halics.
June 28—Halics falls.
July 2—Russians defeat German attempt to land at Windau.
July 3—Russo-German anval battle of Gottland.

(c)

POSEN

RUSSIAN

HEHTICK

BRESLAU

50 73

SCALE OF MILES

FIRST YEAR OF THE

WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvemonth of fighting

between the Russians on one side and

the Austrians and Germans on

the other is a story of great changes

of fortune, both combatants being re-

peatedly driven back only to show

the greatest resiliency in defeat and

soon to resume the offensive in a most

The end of the year, however, finds

the pendulum swinging strongly

against the czar. He may recover

and take again the roads to Cracow,

Vienna and Berlin, but just at pres-

ent he is on the whole in worse plight

than in any hour since the war

Russia's losses in the first year of

the war are not approached by those

According to reliable estimates, she

has had between 2,500,000 and 4,000,-

000 men killed, injured and captured.

Despite these horrible gaps made in

her ranks, she still has millions in

the field, and her great reservoir of

personnel does not show signs of ex-

haustion. It is not men she lacks, but

Slow to Mobilize

On August 1, 1914, Germany de-

clared war on Russia. Almost imme-

diately the Germans crossed the fron-

tier at Thorn and the Austrians south

forced to gather his main armies well

to the rear of the line of great fort-

resses running through Kovno, Grod-

no. Ossowetz, Novo Georgievsk, War-

On account of his desire to do all

he could to relieve the French, who

were being driven from northern

France by the amazing German rush

through Belgium, Nicholas attacked

sooner than he otherwise would have

done. As a result, he met two disas-

He sent General Samsonoff into

East Prussia from the south and

General Rennenkampf into East Prus-

sia from the east, the latter winning

the first large engagement of the war

At this moment the Germans, be

lieving that the French were well in

hand and about to be surrounded on

their eastern frontier, quickly with-

drew 250,000 men from France and

hurled them by rail into East Prus-

sia, where they fell upon Samsonoff

with crushing force in the great Ger-

man victory of Tannenberg (Aug. 28).

back the Russians advancing from

Tarnopol on the line of the Gnila-Lipa.

struck the Russians en masse at Kras-

Most Bloody Drive of War.

grand duke decided to abandon one

to its fate and save the other. He

threw re-enforcements into Lublin

and ordered the line of the Gnila-

Lipa river be forced at any cost. In

one of the most bloody drives of the

war the Russians advanced into east-

ern Galicia and occupied Lemberg.

The Russians then advanced to

Rawa Ruska and took the Austrian

armies in Poland in the rear, cutting

Meanwhile Von Hindenburg had

completed his victory over Samsonoff

by turning on Rennenkampf and clear-

ing East Prussia of Muscovites. But

though Rennenkampf had been de-

feated and Samsonoff almost anni-

Cossacks were able to make raids into

Hungary farther south. Hindenburg

concentrated a great force suddenly

in Silesia and began a drive from the

west against Warsaw and Ivan-

gorod. The Siberian corps arrived

in the nick of time to save Warsaw

High Tide of Russian Invasion.

them up frightfully.

hilated, the Germans.

from the enemy.

nik and routed them to Lublin,

in the East at Gumbinen.

guns, shells and brains.

saw and Ivangorod.

of any nation in any war of history

surprising manner.

started.

(Nov 7.1914)

July 4—frations take Tolmino.
July 5—Berlin announces gains in the
Argonne forest.
July 16—Germans take Prananyas. 50
miles north of Warsaw.
July 19—Germans advance at many July 19—Germans advance at many points in Hussia, thing Windau, Tukum, Blonde and Grobec.

July 20—Russians report sinking of 59
Tarkish sailing yeasels, German gunz reach outer forts of Warsaw and damage the Lublin-Cholm rati-

July 21-Third U. S. submarine note goes to Germany.

July 22—Turkish-German expedition

Janded in Tripoli.

July 24—German take two forts near

July 24—German take two forts near Warsaw. July 23—Russians repulse Austrians in

CAMPAIGNS OUTSIDE **BIG WAR THEATERS**

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and

Servia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hests of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jadar river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Ga-

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians and cut them to pieces.

The entry of Turkey into the war was marked by a brave, but foolbardy attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw the invaders back with heavy losses. British and Japanese troops invest-

ed the fortified German port of Tsingtau, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle.

A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer, Premier Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked.

----FIRST YEAR COST OF WAR IN MEN AND MONEY

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy. Great Britain still tells her losses from

month to month. The following estimates are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the casualties: Teutonic Allies.

	Hungary .	
Turkey		230,000
Total	Entente All	4,430,000
France		1,700,000
Russia	(Including)	
oners.	1.175,000)	3,500,000
Great B	ritain	480,000
Belgium	*********	260 000
Servia		240,000
Japan		1,210
	no reports	
losses		75,000
Portuga	l (fighting	in
		The state of the s

San Marino The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 i minute

Montenegro 30,000

Hindenburg then drew off the norththe north, thinking to take the pursu- saw. **********

The Germans again have penetrated as close to Warsaw as the star ch marks the "high tide" of last autumn. ing Russians in flank with the southern section. But the Austrians were too slow to carry out the field marshal's plans and the Russians, slipthe Germans and their allies, slaugh-

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KEY

- POLITICAL BOX

BOO LINE ON SECT I

THE CHANGING BATTLE LINE IN THE EAST

GERMAN HIBRITA

time they entered East Prussia again. But again the German strategic railways proved their undoing. Hindenburg concentrated at Thorn and drove into the right flank of the Russian main forces, throwing them back on Lodz.

province at Pleschen. At the same

He advanced too far, however, and when he had the Russian forces nearly surrounded, he suddenly found Russlans in his own rear. In this extremity, the Russians say, he telegraphed for re-enforcements.

But before the re-enforcements sent from Flanders arrived the Germans had managed at frightful cost to hack their way to safety. This was the bloody battle of Lodz.

Wins Second Victory.

With stronger German forces opposing them the Russians withdrew to the line of Bzura, Rawa and Nida rivers. At the same time the Aus of Lublin. They were practically untrians, attempting to debouch from opposed because of the slowness of the Carpathian passes, were driven mobilization in Russia. The Grand back everywhere, leaving 50,000 pris-Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was

With January Hindenburg made a third desperate attack on Warsaw, For ten days, both night and day, the Germans came on. Then, having lost probably 50,000 men and the Russians nearly as many, they gave it up.

Unable to reach Warsaw, Hindenburg concentrated twice Siever's force in East Prussia, and won his second overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Gradno was at tacked farther west, from Ossoweti to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Mlawa and then tried to flank the Russians at Prasnysz, which city they took. But the Russians again flanked the flanking party, as they had done at Lodz and won an important handle him with gloves."

success (February 22-28). In March and April, the Russians pressed through the western Carpa thian passes and entered Hungary. Just when their future seemed bright est, the Germans broke the Russian line in West Galicia and let through enormous forces.

Pressing westward irresistibly, ther Meanwhile, the Austrians, leaving took the Russian Carpathian armies in only a few troops in Galicia to hold the rear. The latter tried to retreat but vast numbers were captured Przemysl, which had succumbed ti the Russian besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-With two armies in difficulty, the

Great German Maneuver.

From Przemysl Von Mackensen drove east through Mosciska and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivangorod -Brest - Litovsk triangle from the south.

At the same time the Russians in southern Galicia, putting up a desperate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the Dniester and then across the Gnila-

Lipa to the line of the Zlota-Lipa. Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik in their drive to Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a severe check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line the Germans attacked hot-The Russians were now as far west ly from the north and took the town as Tarnow in Galicia, while their

of Przasnysz (July 14). The Germans now began the grandest maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare.

From the Windau river in the Baltic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Vistula, and a line south of the Lublin-Cholm railway they delivered smashing blows and ern section of his army in Poland to have reached the very gates of War-

The royal commission of England touches every form of charitable activity, that it is felt in every part of the state and affects in some way all the people, and that its cost is beyond comprehension, may be quoted as the best argument for the policies ad-

A species of tree of unlimited growth in Natal, heretofore regarded as worthless commercially, has been found to yield a juice that contain crime than any other force, that it rubber in large quantities.

WITH BARNS **FULL OF STOCK**

Didn't Look Much Like Hard Times in Western Canada.

A. Meyer, who left one of the best Counties in Minnesota, probably because he got a good price for his excellent farm, and left for the Canadian West, writes to his local paper, the Bagley Independent. His story is well worth repeating. He says:

"To say I was greatly surprised when I reached Saskatchewan and Alberta would be expressing it mildly. In a country where so much suffering was reported, I found everyone in good circumstances, and especially all our friends who have left Clearwater and Polk counties. They all have good homes and those who were reported to have sold their stock through lack of feed, I found with their barns full of stock, and it did not look very much like hard times. They have from 160 acres to two sections of the finest land that can be found.

Those that left here two or three years ago have from 100 to 400 acres in crops this year. Prospects for a bumper crop are

splendid. It is a little cold now, but nothing is frosted, either in gardens or fields. Land can be bought quite reasonably here from those who volunteered their services in the European war. Here are certainly the best opportunities for securing a good home with a farm and independence ping into a gap in the lines between for life in a short time. Before I started I heard that prices were so tered the latter. The result was the high. Four was reported at \$12 per high tide of Russian invasion. The hundred it is \$4.25 here. In the west Austrians withdrew over the Carpa- all the groceries can be purchased thians again, leaving Przemysl to be for nearly the same as in Minn. The besieged a second time. The Ger- only article that I found higher mans withdrew to Silesia and the Rus- was kerosene at 35 cts per gallon. sians, following closely, were able When I saw the land I wondered why for a brief moment to raid this rich people do not live where they produce enough from the soil to make a comfortable living. We visited T. T. Sater, John Dahls, W. J. and R. D. Holt's, Martin Halmen, Ole Halvorson, Wm. Walker and Geo. Colby, all from Bagley. We found well and prosperous farmers who wished to be remembered to all their Bagley friends." (Sgd.) A. MEYER,-Advertisement.

> The Proper Term. "I'm going to celebrate my wouldn't wedding tomorrow," said the sandy drummer. "You mean your wooden wedding,

don't you?" queried the grocer. "No, I mean just what I said," answered the s. d. "It will be five years ago tomorrow since I asked a girl to marry me, and fortunately she said she wouldn't."

Beauty and the Beast. "A deucedly pretty girl!" "Stunning."

"And a hideous bulidog." "True. She ought to have a man along to lessen the contrast between herself and the dog.

Changed His Mind. Wife (during the spat)-During our courtship you said you would gladly die for me. Husband-Well?

Wife-Well, why don't you?

Domestic Warfare. Little Lemuel-Why are there so many divorces, paw?

Paw-Possibly, my son, because the sea of matrimony is infested with floating mines.

Not Definite. "My husband," remarked Mrs. Harker, "is a peculiar man. I have to "Boxing or rubber?" queried her

friend Mrs. Barker. Only Vegetables for Him . "So you're an applicant for the position of gardener?"

"Yes, sir." "Had experience with vegetables!" "Oh, yes, sir: ten years." "I have a horse and cow you will

have to take care of." "Oh, I couldn't do that, sir. You see, I'm a strict vegetarian."

Hubby Will Economize. "But your fiance has such a small salary; how are you going to live?" "Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of

things that Jack needs." The Purpose of Thrift. "Save up your pennies, my boy."

"What for, dad?" "And when you get 25 of them either your mother or I will borrow them for

Applied Calisthenics. "I'm a retired acrobat," explained the tramp at the door.

"Then," replied the stern-faced feminist, "you can go to the woodpile and do the split for your dinner."

Pleasing Father. "Jinks' father wanted him to go into uplift work when he left college."

"Well, did he?" "Sure, he did. He took the check the old man gave him to begin with

and bought an aeroplane." Economizing.

"George, dean I've succeeded in reducing expenses. By having everything charged I find I have spent very little money this week, and still you say I have no business sense."-Judge.

At a Musicals. Host-Must you leave so soon, Mrs. Tootles? I thought you were very

fond of good music. Mrs. Tootles-I am. (Mrs. Tootles exits during blank silence.) - Harvard Lampoon.

Suspicion

"Is that your son studying the vio-

lin?" 'Yes" answered Mr Growcher. "What's the tone be is playing?" "I don't know whether he's playing a fune or a practical joka."

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE AIR

In the air the dirigible has been a disappointment, the aeropiane a revelation. The astounding development of the aeroplane, both for scouting purposes and as a defensive weapon, is one of the most striking features of the first year of the war.

Destructive raids have been made by aeroplanes behind the lines of the The Zeppelin raids have been few and the Zeppelin works at Friedrichsha- in the Woevre.

the destruction wrought negligible. The first raid of the English coast was made January 19 on Yarmouth and other Norfolk towns. Little dam- are conflicting. The French asserted age was done. Other raids followed from time to time, and finally London was reached May 31. Several per-

sons were killed. While single aeroplanes were the rule in the early months of the war. the British and French are now sending out squadrons to accomplish im-

ven, on Lake Constance, and the chemical works at Ludwigshaven. Accounts of damage done on these raids that large fires had been caused. On June 15, 23 allied aeroplanes

wounding many others. The biggest aeroplane raid of the war took place July 13, when 35 French machines dropped 171 hombs enemy and much destruction wrought. portant wok. Such air fleets attacked on the railway station at Vigneulles.

Controlling the Feeble-Minded,

The economic and social problems connected with the feeble-minded are of far greater importance than the average person realizes. Interesting figures are found in a report of the dropped 130 bombs on Karlsruhe, capcommittee of visitors of the state ital of Baden, killing 11 persons and charities of New York. According to this report, there are in New York at present 32,000 feeble-minded persons. Of these 4,900 are provided for in institutions especially designed for their care and 4,500 in other institutions, leaving at large 22,600.

reports that in that country the feebleminded are increasing at twice the rate of the general population. The importance of providing, by the establishment of additional institutions and the completion of those under way. for the custodial care or control of a greater number of feeble-minded cannet be overestimated. Averments of Amos W. Butler of Indiana, to the effect that feeble-mindedness produces more pauperism, degeneracy and

vocated Useless Tree Yields Rubber.